

201040-08420001

10/002480

1/20

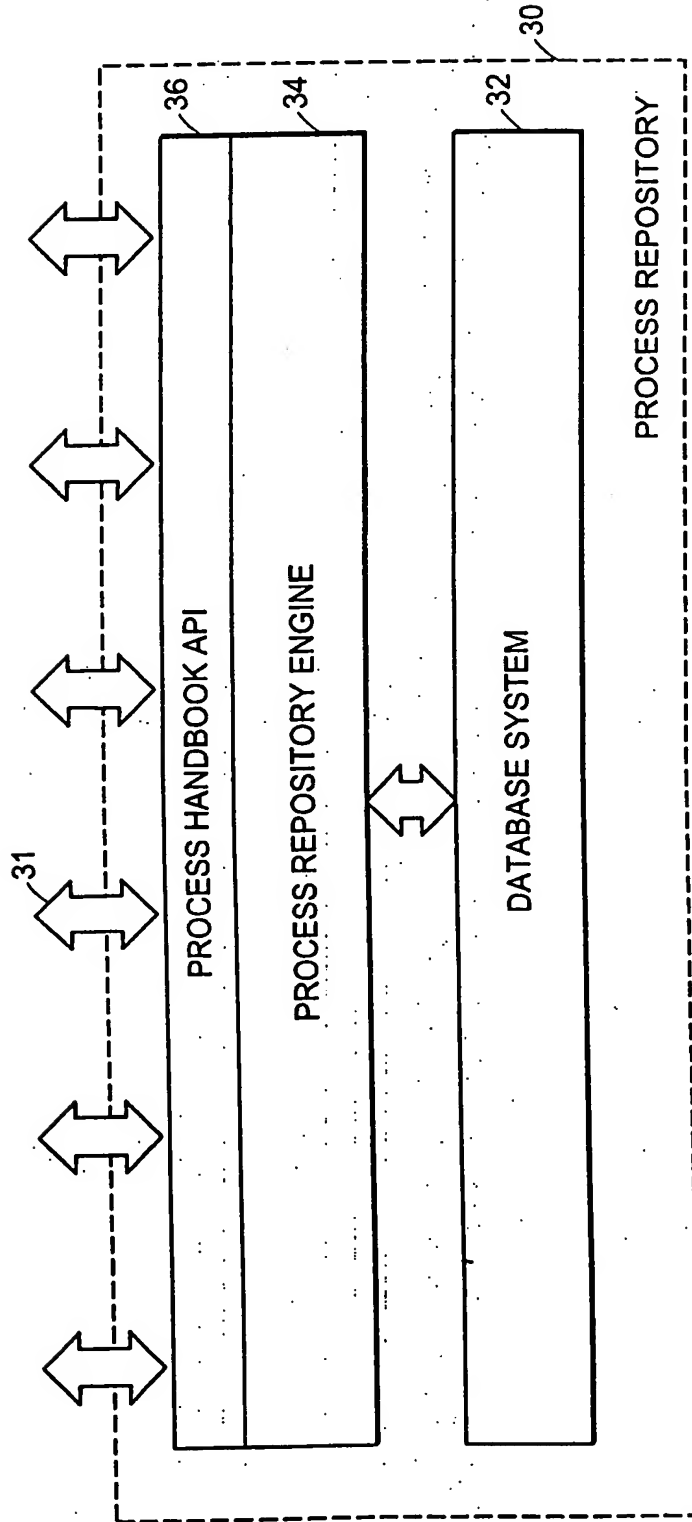


FIG. 1

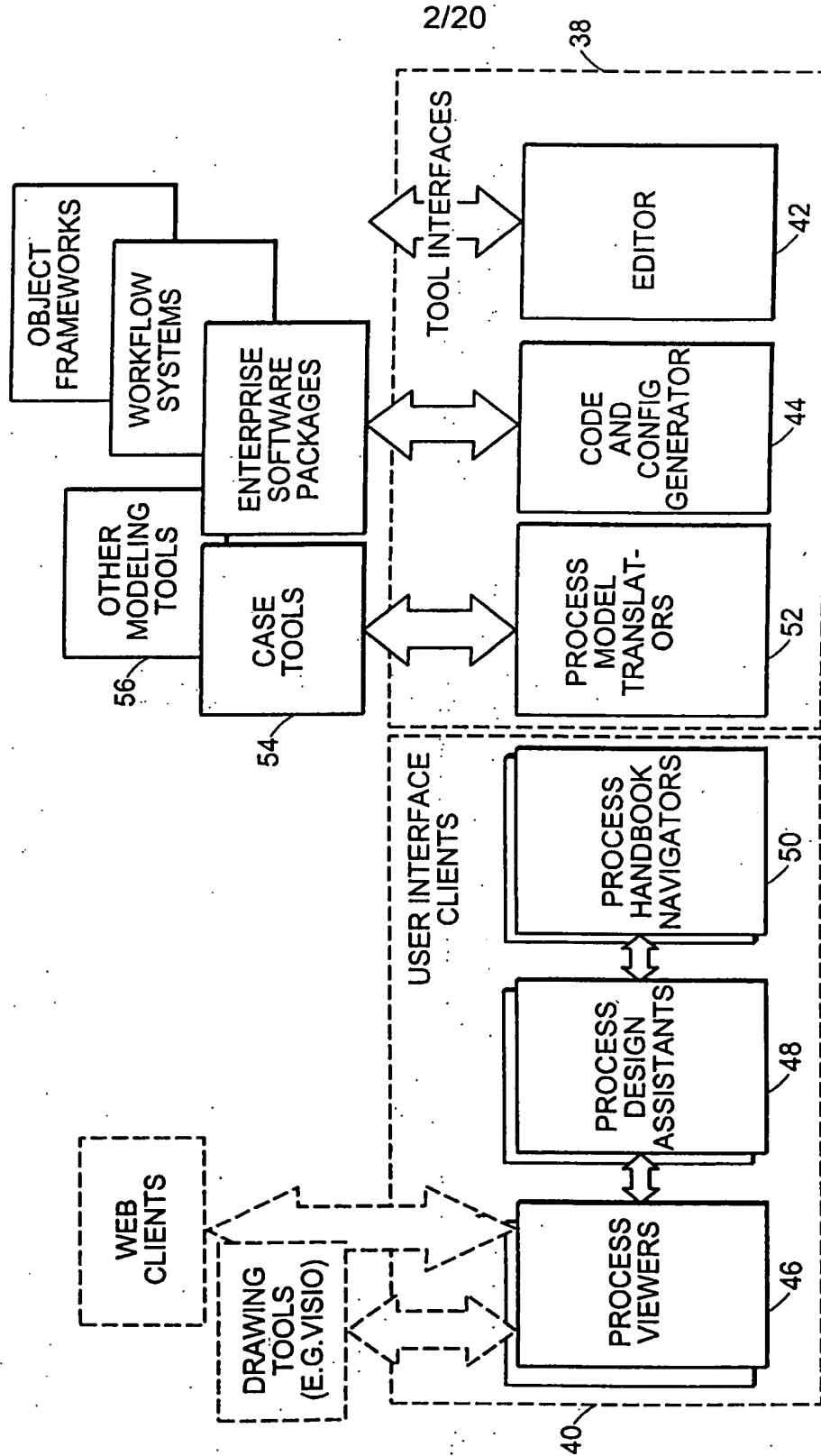


FIG. 2

3/20

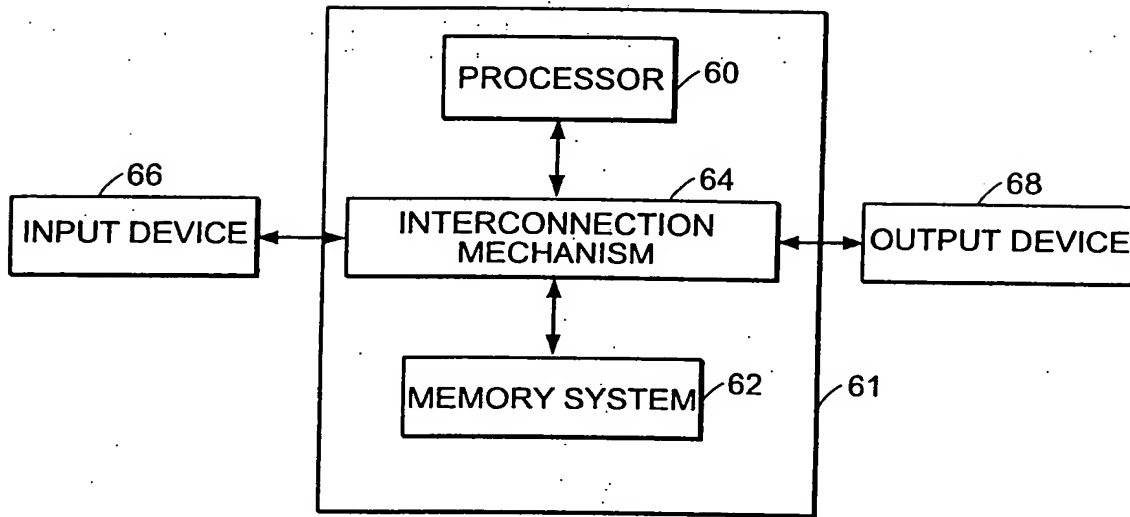


FIG. 3

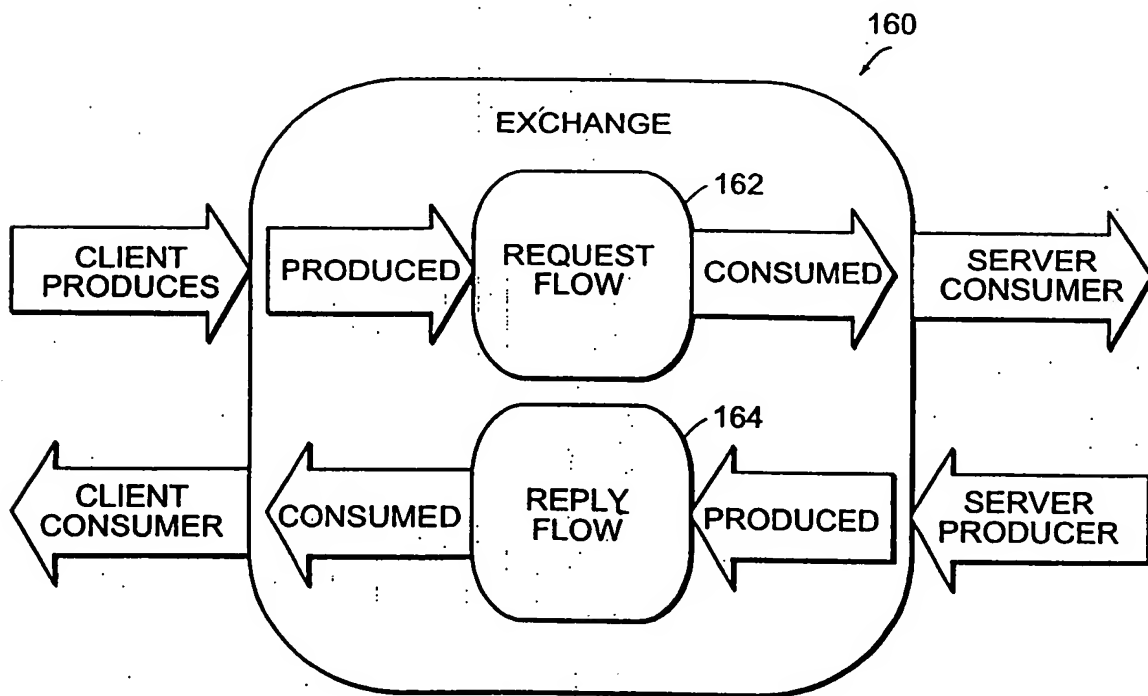


FIG. 5

10002430.040102

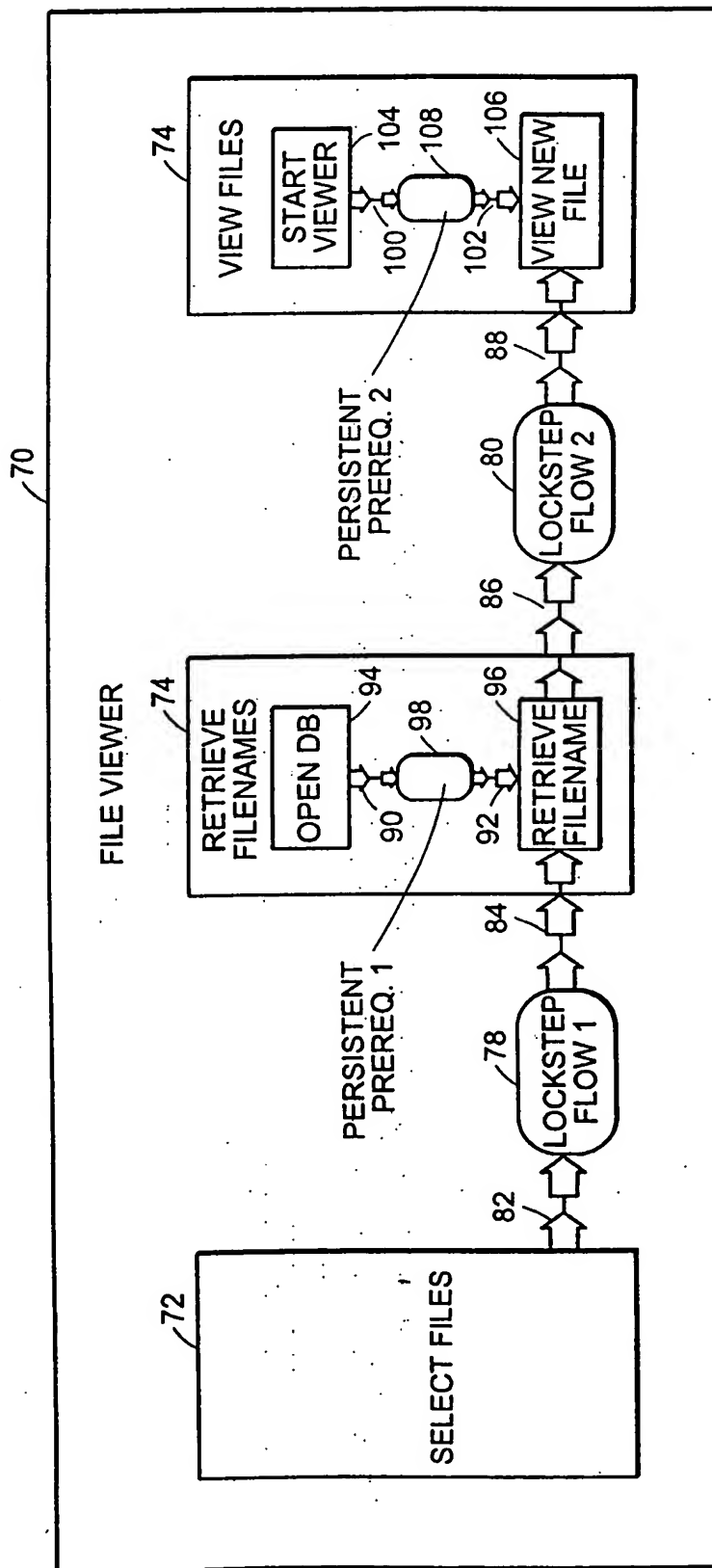


FIG. 4

5/20

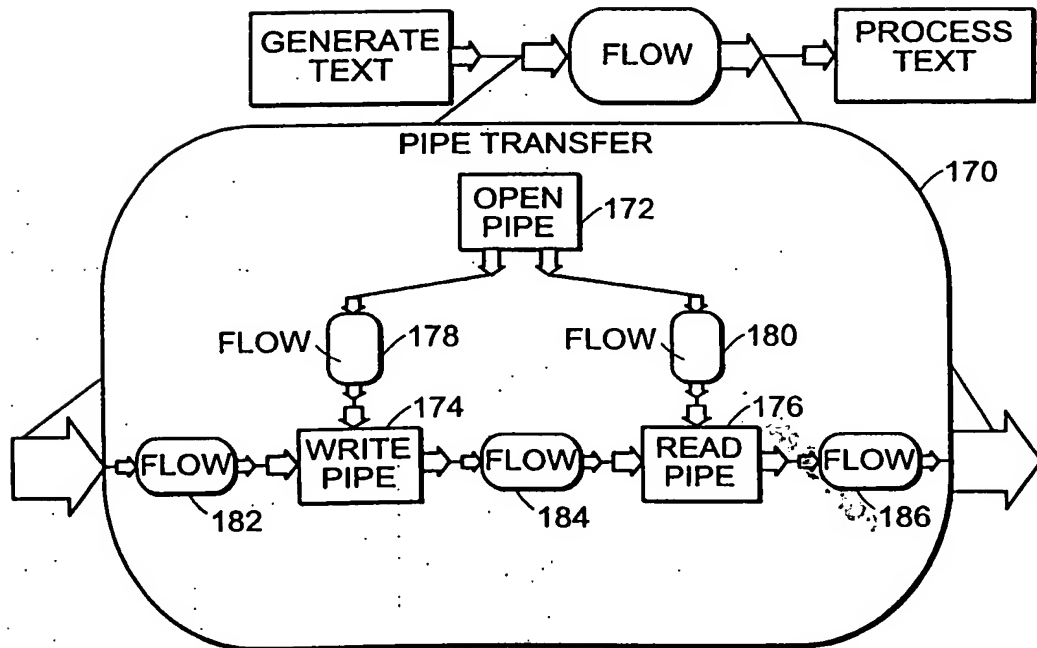


FIG. 6

201040" 0842000T

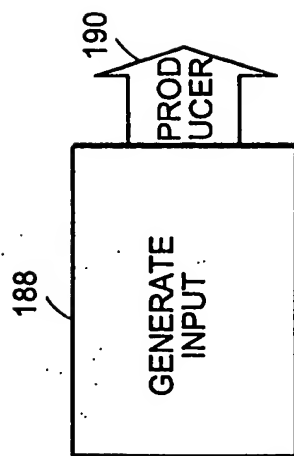


FIG. 7A

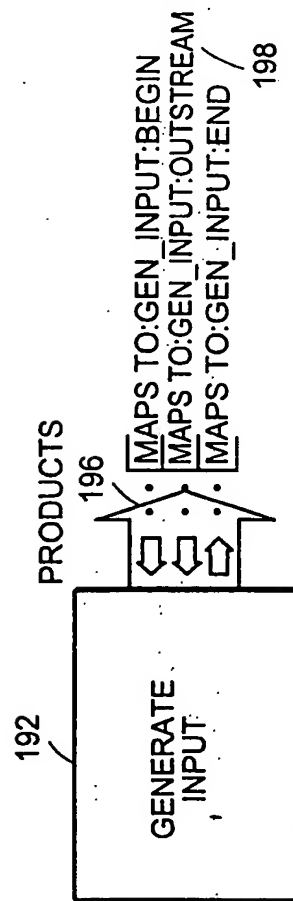


FIG. 7B

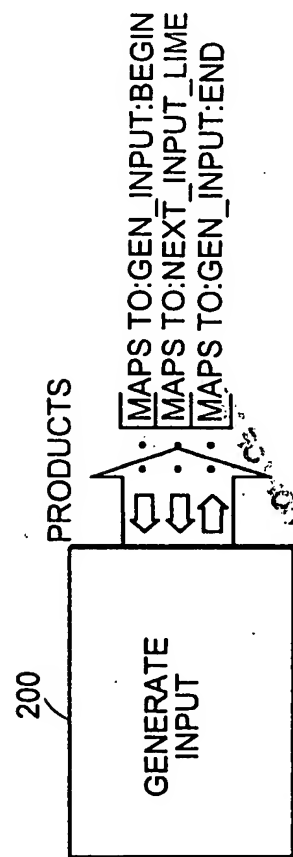
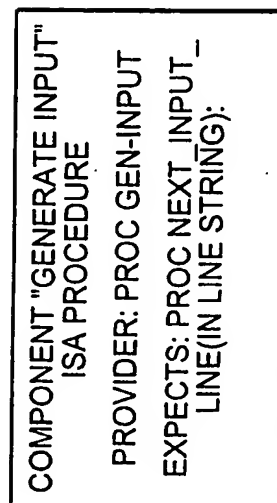
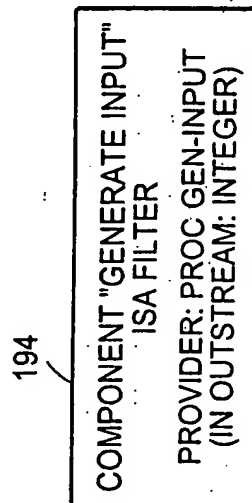


FIG. 7C



7/20

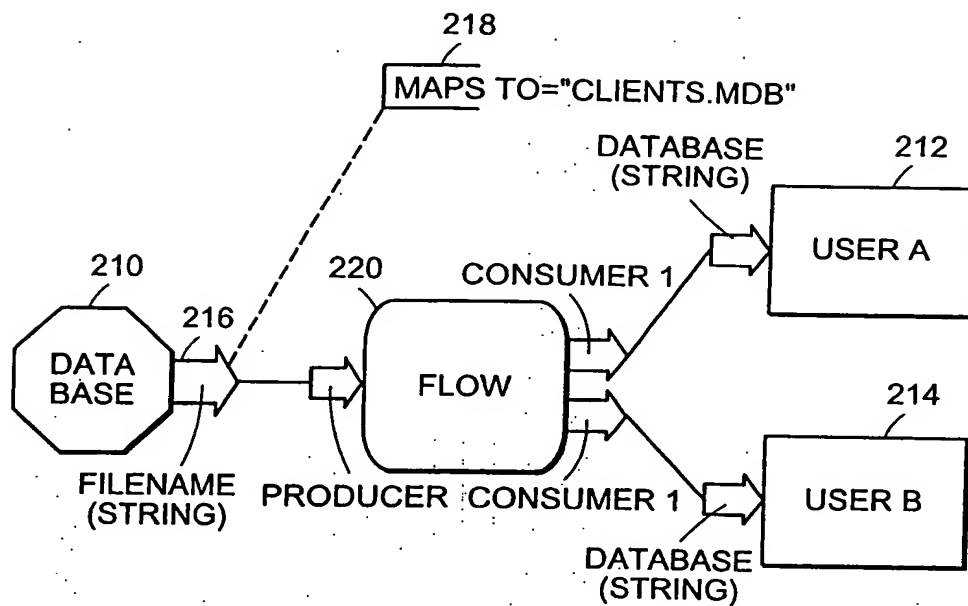


FIG. 8

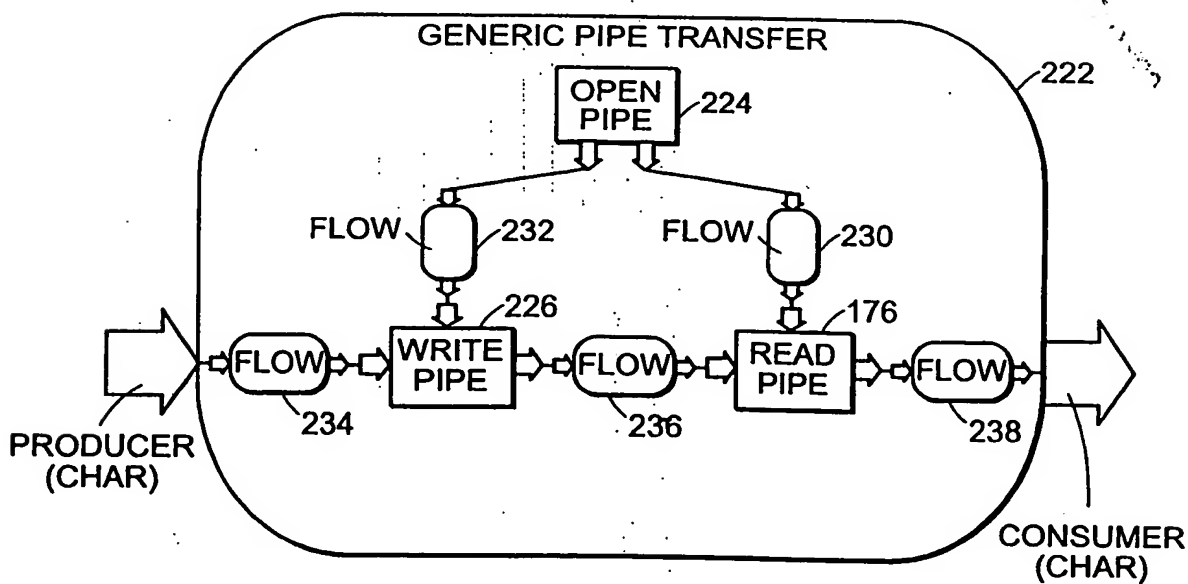


FIG. 9

8/20

PH_Object - 110

Unique Id	112
Name	114
Kind	116
Creator, etc.	118

FIG. 10

Parents - 120

Object Id	122
Parent Id	124

FIG. 11

Decomposition - 130

Owner Id	132
Slot Id	134
Slot Value	136
Kind	138
Additional info...	140

FIG. 12

Connectors - 142

Connector Id	144
Owner Id	146
Endpoint 1	148
Endpoint 2	150

FIG. 13

201040" 08420001

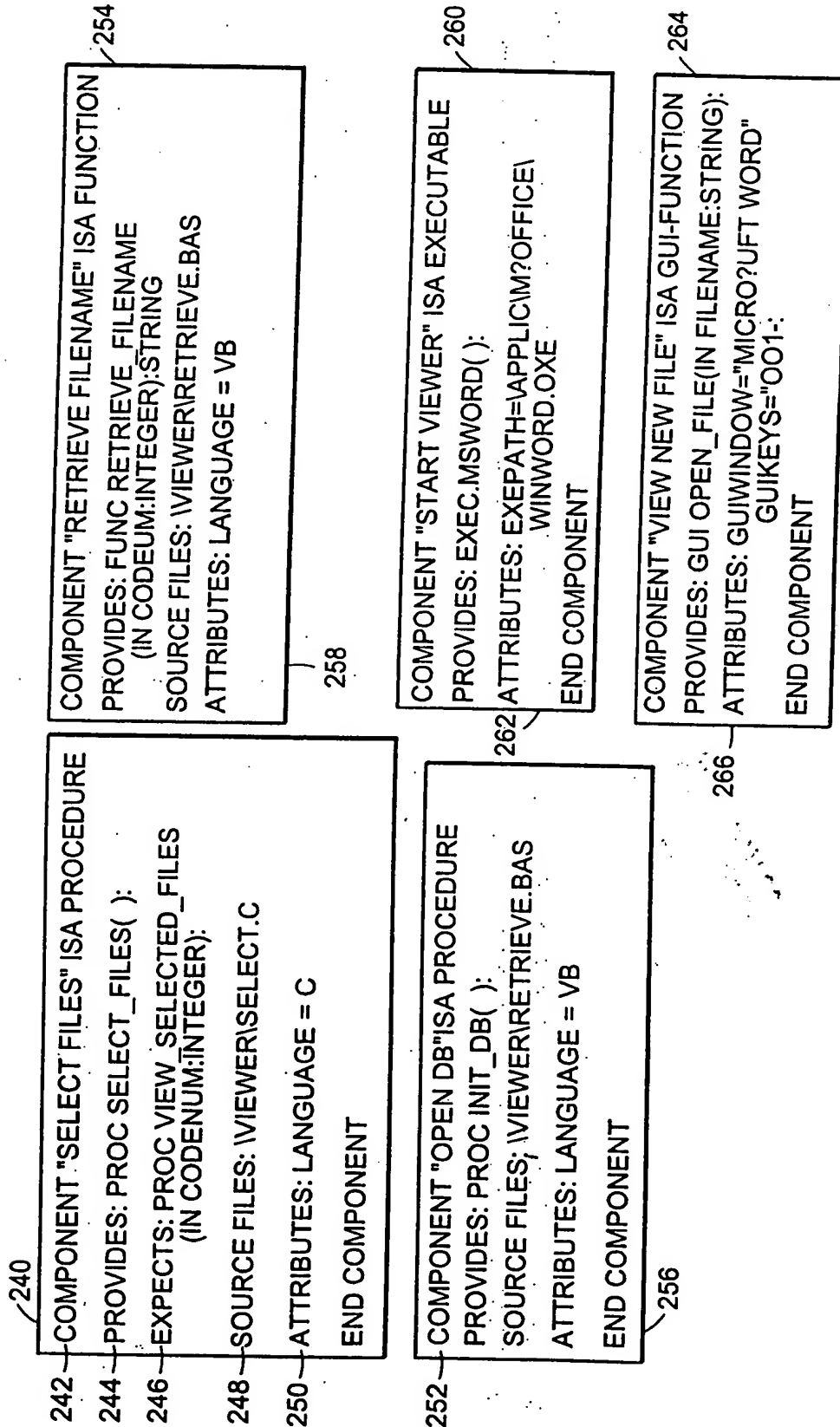


FIG. 14

10/20

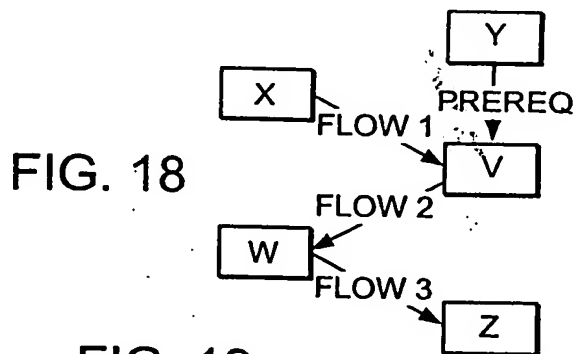
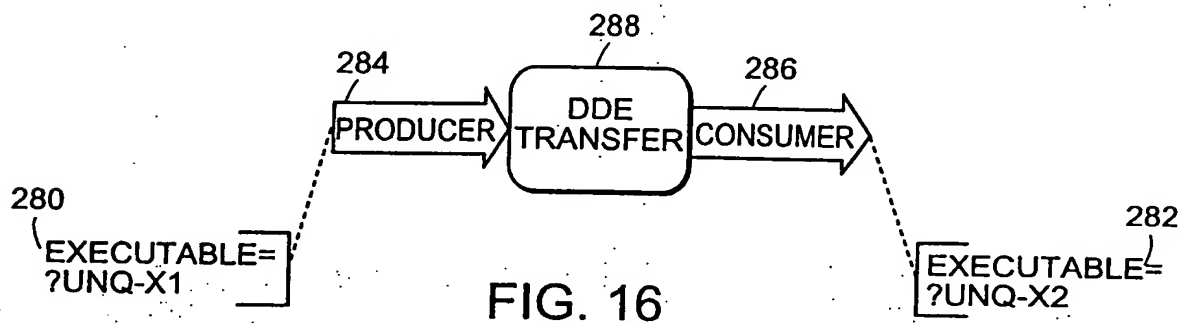
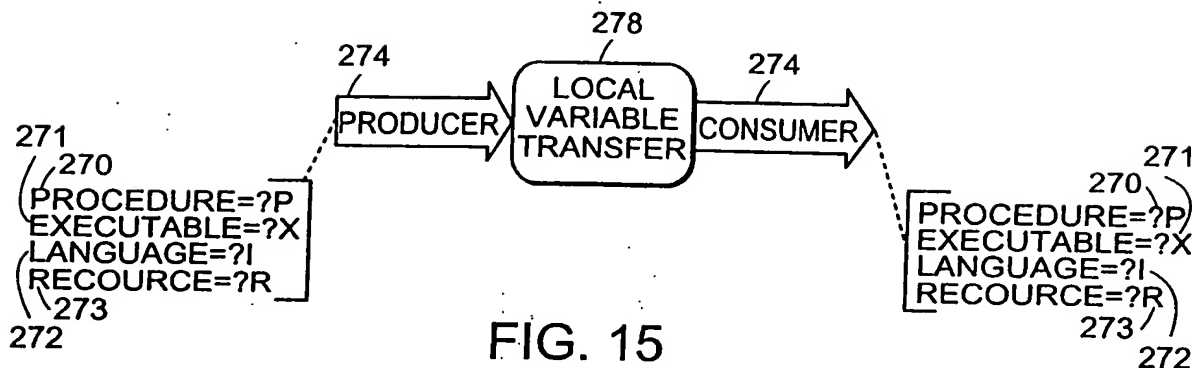
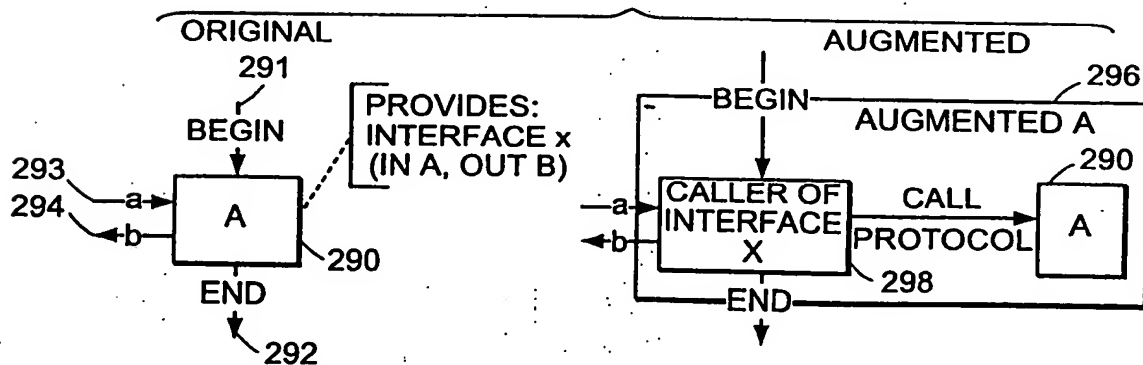


FIG. 19



11/20

Check_Compatibility(aport, dport)
 -- aport = activity port
 -- dport = dependency port
 -- Returns: SUCCESS if ports can be legally connected, FAILURE otherwise
 -- Uses: Match_Values(va, vd)

460 - If one port is composite and the other is atomic then return FAILURE.

462 - If both ports are composite then recursively match subports.

464 - If both ports are atomic then
 If aport is same as or a specialization of dport then
 For each attribute defined at both ports (including inherited attributes)
 If both ends have a value then call Match_Values
 472 else If one end refers to a variable then
 If variable has a value then call Match_Values
 else Set variable and its equivalence class to value at other end
 470 - Return SUCCESS.
 else If both ends refer to variables
 If one or both variables have values then do as above.
 If no variable has a value then
 474 - Unify both variables into an equivalence class
 Return SUCCESS.

466 - else return FAILURE.

468:
 Match_Values(va, vd)
 -- va = value of attribute at activity side
 -- vd = value of attribute at dependency side
 -- Returns: SUCCESS if values match, FAILURE otherwise.

If values are identical then return SUCCESS.
 If values are pointers to language elements then

476 - If va is a specialization of vd*
 then return SUCCESS.

*Exception: when comparing resources of consumer ports the opposite specialization relationship must hold.
 Return FAILURE

FIG. 17

12/20

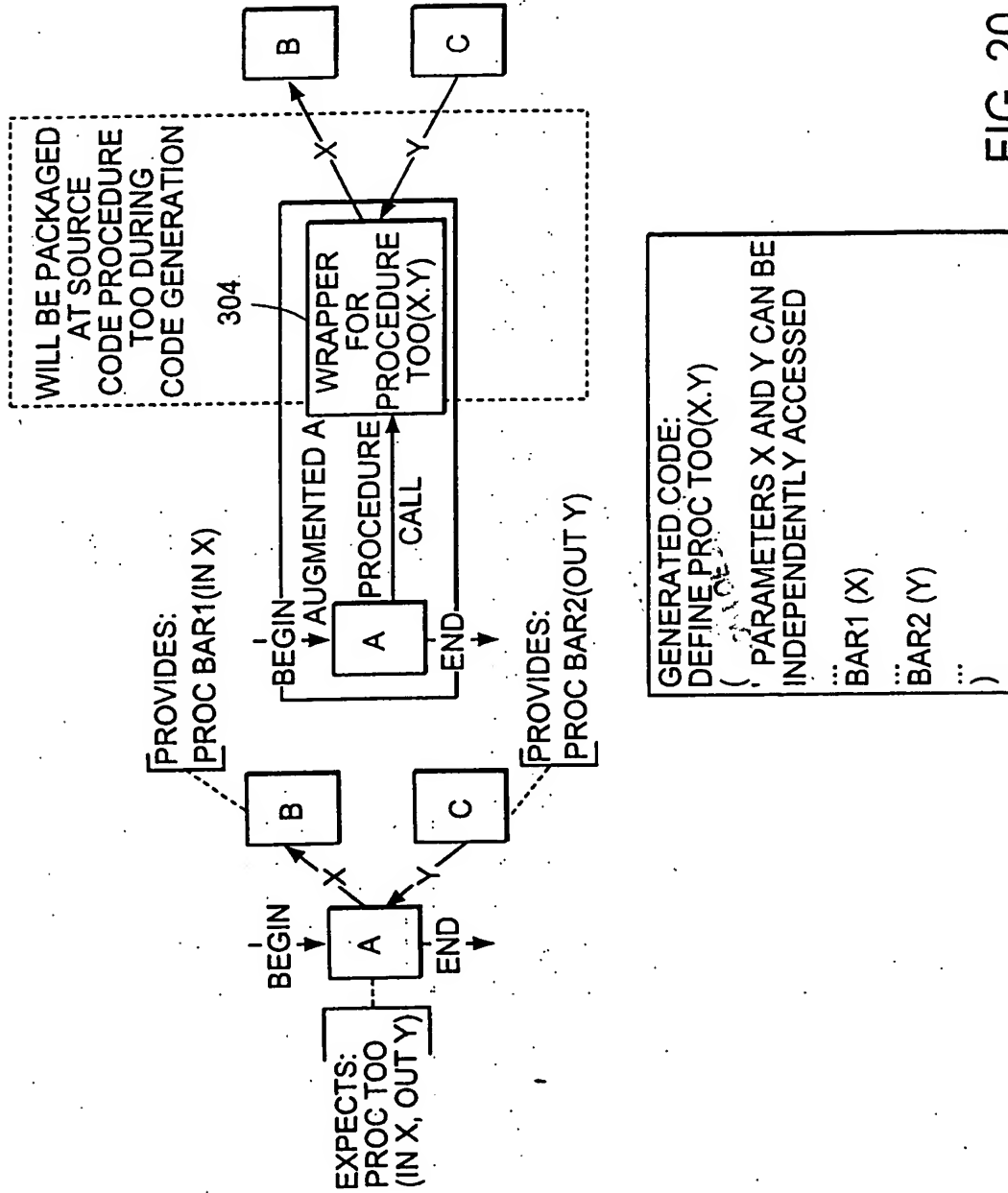


FIG. 20

13/20

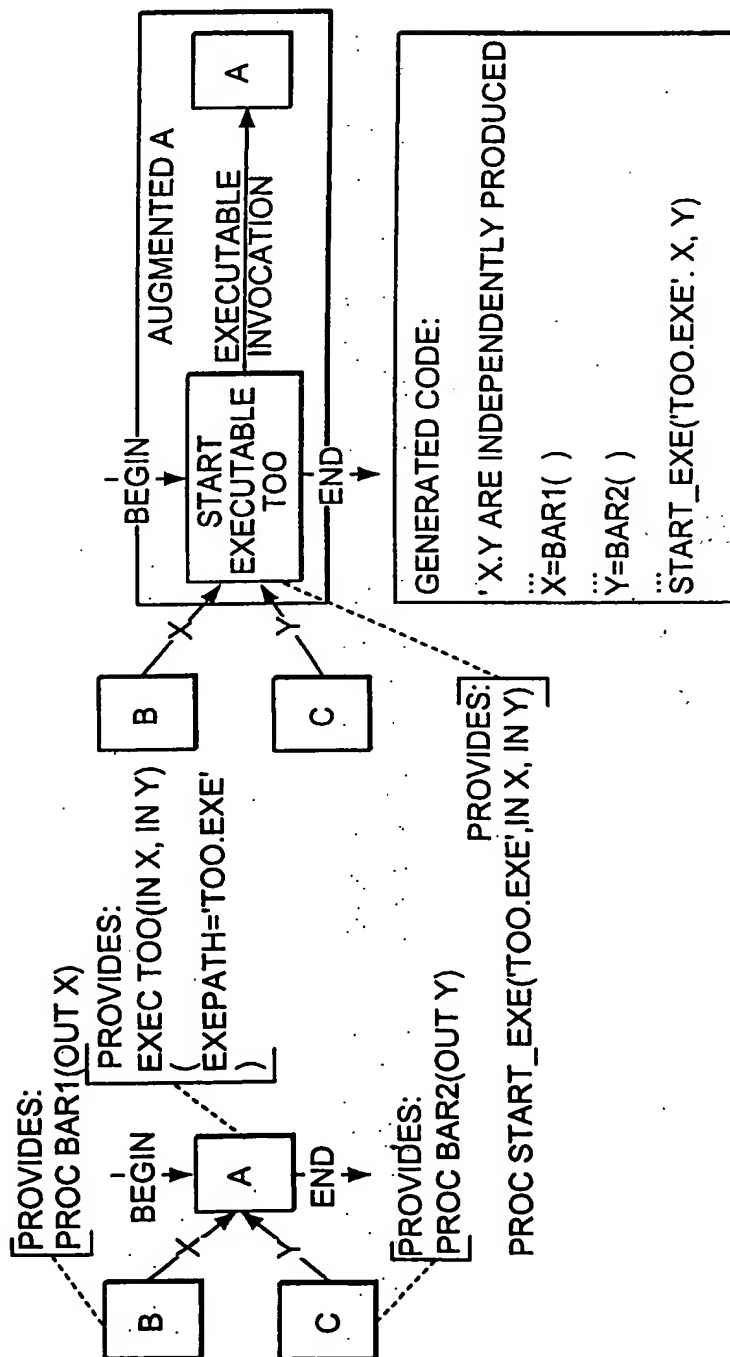
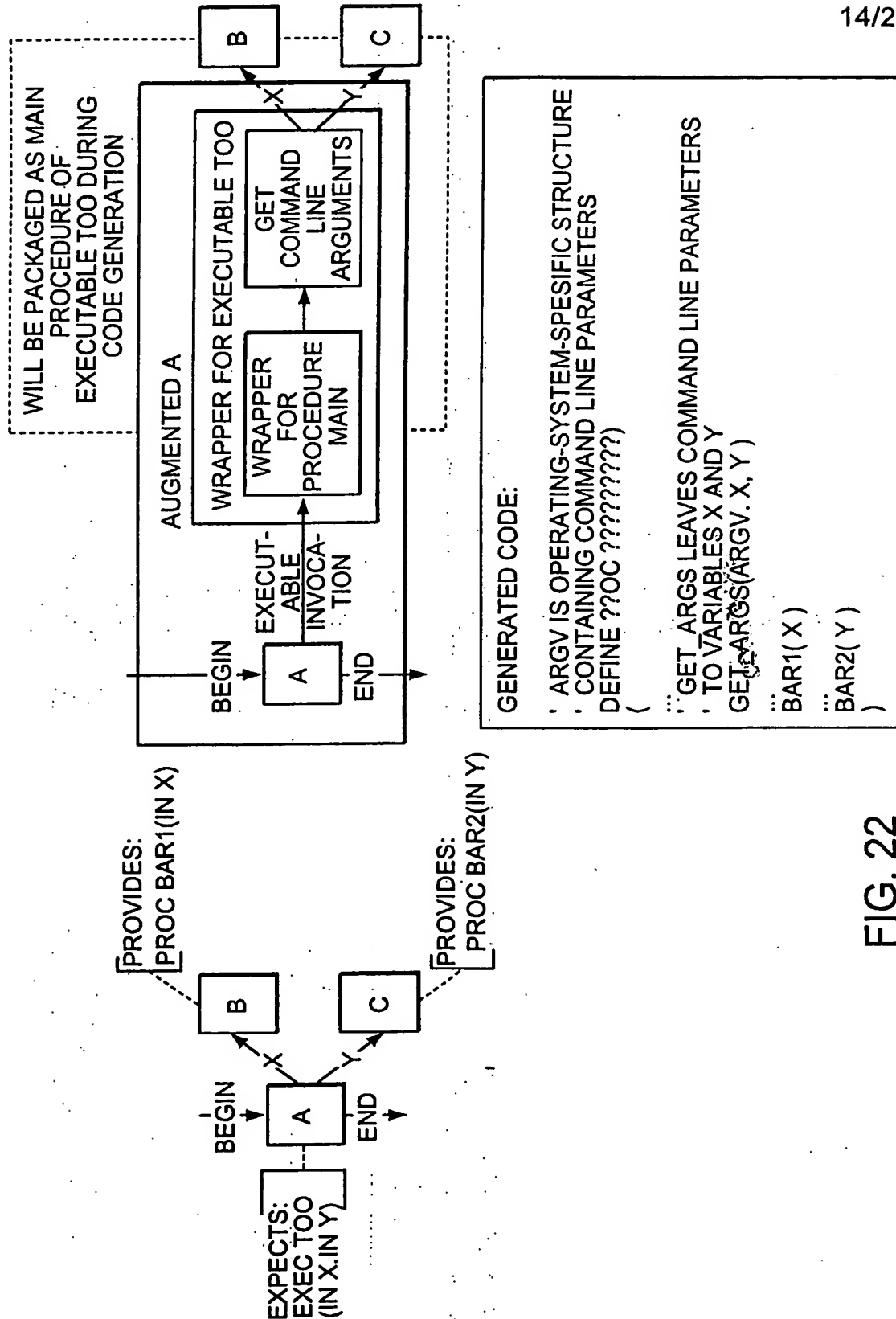
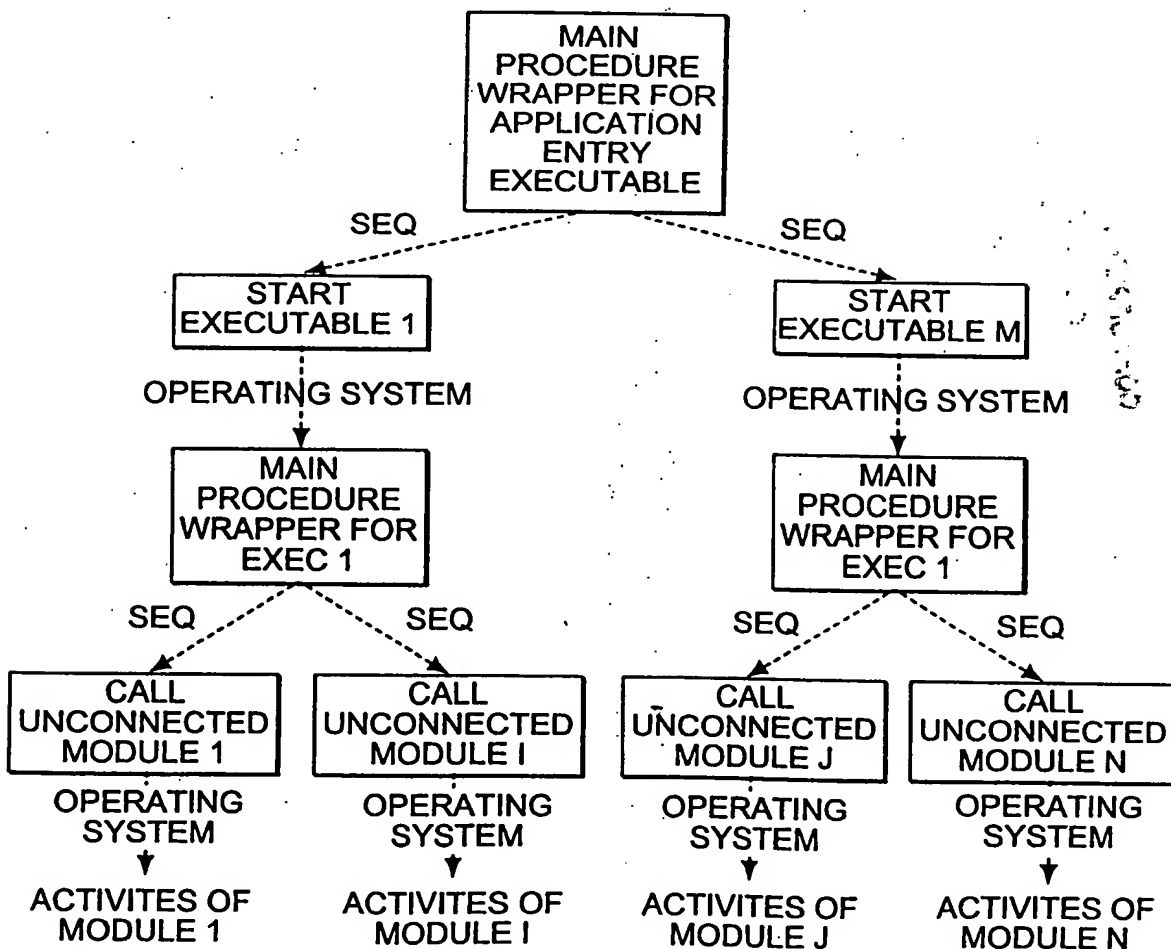
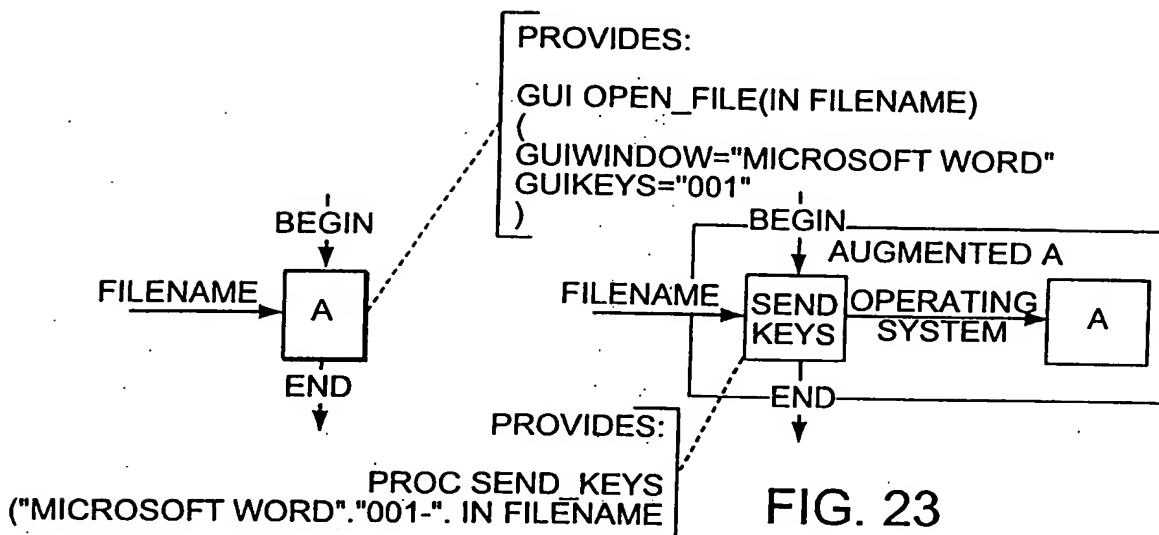


FIG. 21



15/20



16/20

Input: A diagram consisting of activities and dependencies
Output: A set of executable files implementing the target application

- 330. Decouple interface dependencies
- 332. Specialize generic design elements
- 334. Connect all modules to control
- 336. Generate executable code

FIG. 25

- 338 - Recursively scan all activities in the application graph.
 For every activity associated with a code-level component,
- 340 - Scan all provided and expected interface definitions of the associated component.
 For every provided interface,
- 342 - Get the interface kind.
 If a caller activity has been defined for that interface kind,
- 344 - Check for "perfect match" special cases
 If no "perfect match" interface is found at the other end,
- 346 - Replace the original primitive activity with a composite
 pattern that includes a caller activity.
 For every expected interface,
- 348 - Get the interface kind.
 If a wrapper activity has been defined for that interface kind,
- 350 - Check for "perfect match" special cases
 If no "perfect match" interface is found at the other end,
- 352 - Replace the original primitive activity with a composite
 pattern that contains a wrapper activity.

FIG. 26

201040" 02420001

17/20

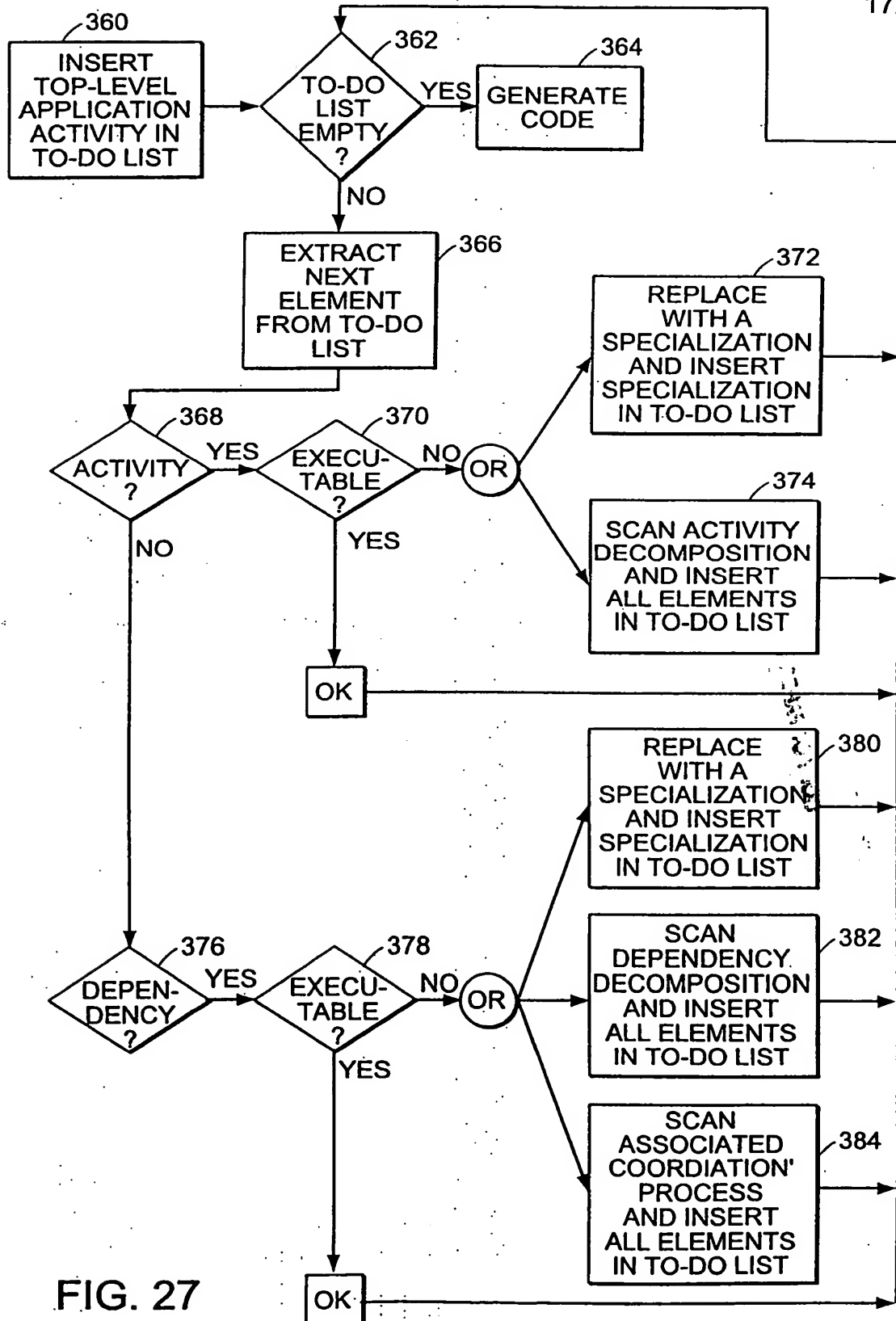


FIG. 27

2010-08-20 08:40:40

18/20

- 390: Scan graph and build a *to-do list* containing,
- all generic atomic activities (i.e. atomic activities not associated with a code-level component)
 - all unmanaged dependencies

Repeat the following two operations until to-do list becomes empty,

- 392:a. Extract the next generic atomic activity.

For each executable specialization of that activity stored in the design repository,

- 396 Apply the compatibility checking algorithm

- 398 If at least two matching executable specializations are found,

Ask user to select between them.

Otherwise,

Repeat while user input is invalid:

- 400 Ask user to provide a specialization for the activity.

Check validity of user-supplied activity (if must pass the compatibility checking algorithm and either be *atomic and executable* or *composite*)

- 402 Permanently store new activity in the repository.

Replace generic activity with selected or user-supplied specialization.

- 406 Apply Stage 1 of the algorithm to the replacing activity.

If replacing activity is composite and generic,

- 408 Scan activity decomposition and add all generic atomic activities and unmanaged dependencies found to the to-do list

- 394:b. Extract the next unmanaged dependency

For each coordination process* associated with a specialization of that dependency stored in the design repository,

- 410 Apply the compatibility checking algorithm.

If at least two matching coordination processes are found,

- 412 Ask the user to select among them.

Otherwise,

Repeat while user input is invalid:

- 414 Ask user to provide a compatible coordination process.

- 416 Check validity of user-supplied process (it must pass the compatibility checking algorithm and either be *atomic and executable* or *composite*)

- 418 Permanently store new process in the repository.

- 420 Manage dependency with the selected or user-supplied coordination process.

- 422 Apply Stage 1 (Fig. 26) of the algorithm to the managing coordination process.

If managing coordination process is composite,

- 424 Scan process decomposition and add all generic atomic activities and unmanaged dependencies found to the to-do list.

* The term coordination process here also includes atomic software connectors associated with executable dependencies.

FIG. 28

10002480-040102

430. Scan the application graph and find all source modules that are not connected to a source of control.
432. Introduce a set of *packaging* executable components, one per host machine and per language for which unconnected source modules exist.
434. Package calls to unconnected source modules inside the main program of the packaging executable corresponding to the host machine and language of each module.
436. Scan the application graph and find all executable programs that are not connected to a source of control.
438. Introduce an *application entry* executable component into the system.
440. Package invocation statements for all unconnected executables inside the main program of the application entry component.

FIG. 29

- ```

442 Scan graph and divide into sequential block subgraphs*.
 For each subgraph,
444 Topologically order activities according to their sequentialization interdependencies.
446 Generate a call statement for each activity.
448 Generate a local variable declaration for each local variable coordination process.
450 Generate appropriate headers and footers for the enclosing sequential block.
452 Save resulting sequential block code into a file.

 For each target executable:
454 Collect all source and object files of the executable**.
456 Compile files and place resulting executable into target application directory.

```

\* Sets of activities that will be packaged in the same sequential code block.

**\*\*The files are (1) all source and object files referenced in the component descriptions of all activities to be included in the executable, and (2) all coordination code source files generated by step 442 for the target executable.**

FIG. 30



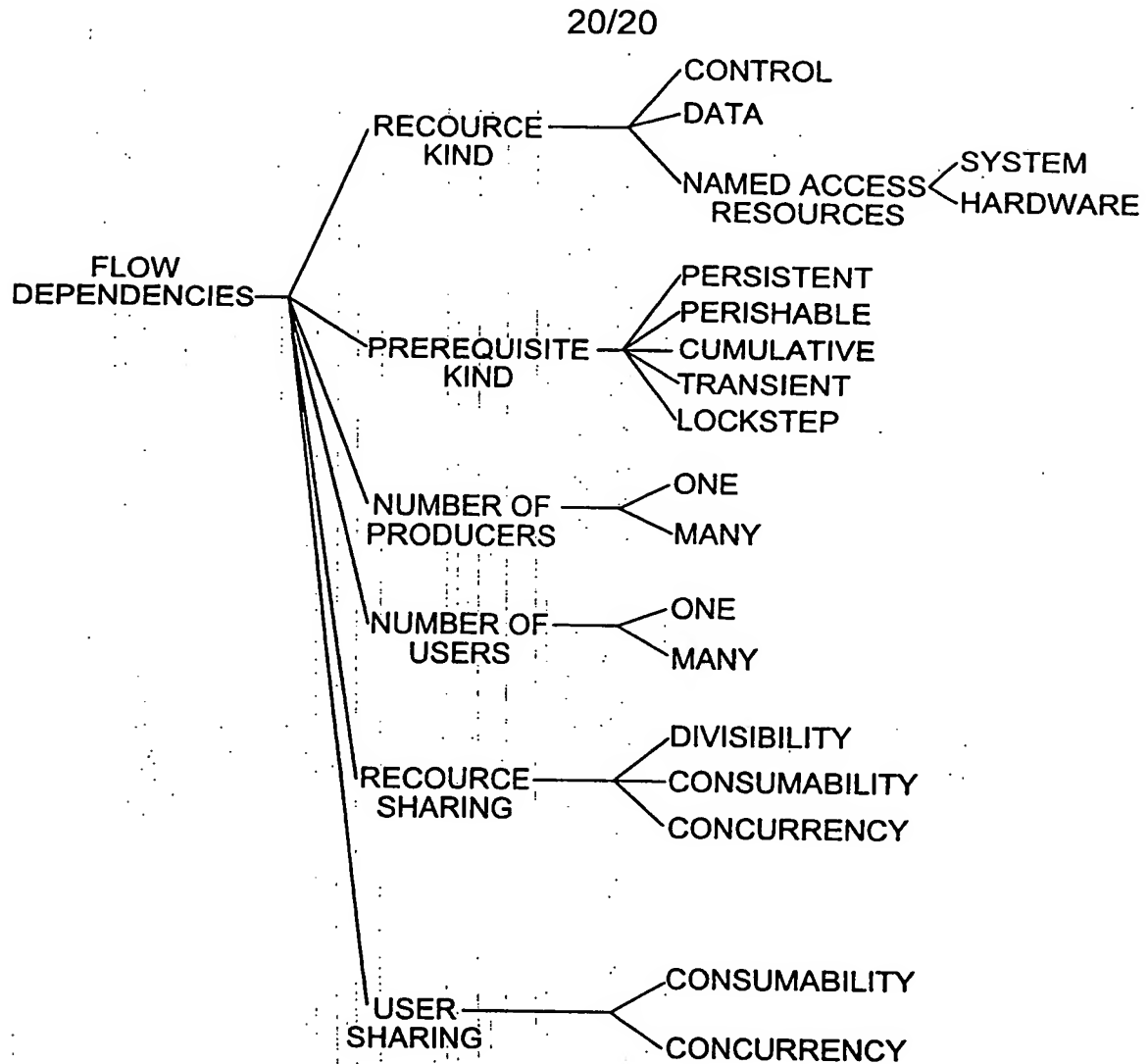


FIG. 31

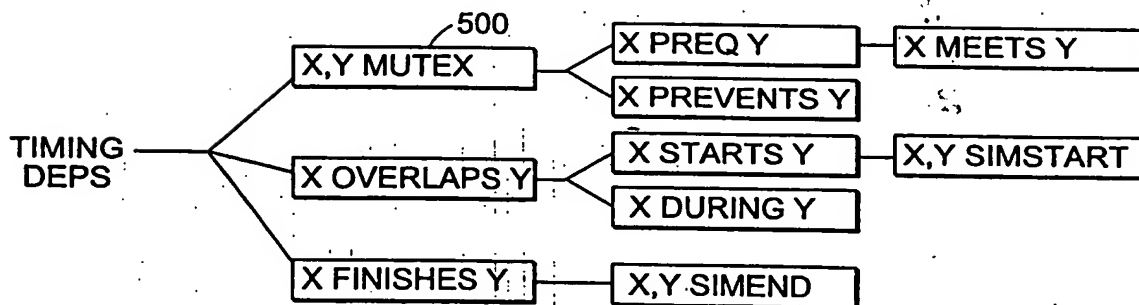


FIG. 32